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BOOK NOTES

Genetics; an introduction to the study of heredity. By HERBERT EUGENE WALTER. New York, Macmillan, 1913. pp. 272.

This is by far the best summary that has appeared in English or any other language upon the subject from a biological point of view. With the aid of its 72 charts and diagrams, it presents a broad and comprehensive picture of recent studies in heredity, its carriers, variation and mutation, the inheritance of acquired characteristics, the pure line, segregation and dominance, reversion to old types and the making of new ones, blending inheritance, determination of sex, and finally the last two chapters apply these principles to man and treat human conservation. Of course many will wish the author had expanded these latter chapters more. Nevertheless it is necessary to know the basis of the work done on plants and animals and this is the chief purpose of the author to give.

Über das Studium der Individualität, von A. LASURSKI. Pädagogische Monographien, hrsg. von E. Meumann. Band 14. Leipzig, Otto Nemnich, 1912. pp. 191.

This book, translated from the Russian into the German, which is dedicated to the memory of Dostojewsky, ends with a program for investigating personality in its relations to the environment. The author's key-word is *Neigung* or inclination, which he uses evidently in both a psychic and physical sense. The physiological basis of the soul is given abundant recognition, but this is, after all, a basis for psychological and genetic treatment. The analysis of character is made much of. This work is a résumé of many long articles which the author has published in Russian in the last five years. It is more general and philosophic than W. Stern's "Differential Psychology," but is animated by much the same ideas.

Freud's theories of the neuroses. By EDUARD HITSCHMANN. (Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph No. 17.) New York, Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1913. pp. 154.

This is a very timely translation of an attempt to make a digest of Freud's views upon this subject, and is a compend which will immediately associate itself with the recent conspectus of Brill. He first treats the general theory of neuroses, then follow chapters on the true neuroses, the sex instinct, the unconscious, the dream, hysteria, obsessional neuroses, psychoanalytic method of investigation and treatment, general prophylaxis, application of psychoanalysis; then he gives a chronological review of Freudian writings and concludes with reference to publications in English.

The science of human behavior. By MAURICE PARMELEE. New York, Macmillan Co., 1913. pp. 443.

This book and the author's attitude are interesting and timely. Although not proclaiming himself an adherent of the extreme view of

Watson, he takes a position not unlike his. He begins with the physicochemical basis of behavior, then its anatomical and physiological basis, behavior of the lower animals, tropism, evolution of behavior, of the nervous system, reflex action, localization, instinct, nature of intelligence, consciousness, sensation, attention, feeling, pleasure-pain and emotion as conscious elements, personality, intelligence, consciousness and the nature of mind, beginning of social evolution, insect societies, especially ants, vertebrate societies, factors of social evolution.

Die philosophischen Auffassungen des Mitleids; eine historische-kritische Studie. Von K. ORELLI. Bonn, A. Marcus und E. Webers Verlag, 1912. pp. 219.

The writer first gives us an historical account of the conceptions of pity in ancient philosophy, the patristic, scholastic age, and in the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and then treats of the English, French, Dutch, Kant and his followers, discriminating between speculative, systematic, sociological, and evolutionary viewpoints. In the second systematic part he attempts a psychological explanation. It is first as feeling and idea or a complex of ideas, its pleasure and pain attributes and its relations to self, its object, the sufferings of the pitied one, the results of it, its value as a motive and a quietive. Finally as to its ethical evaluation, he treats this from the standpoint of emotionalism, intellectualism, social altruism, individualism, egoism, and distinguishes between organists and mechanists, pessimists and optimists, passivists and activists, dogmatists, sceptics and hedonists and utilitarians, and finally discusses its share in ethics and the metaphysical treatment of it.

A contribution to a bibliography of Henri Bergson. New York, Columbia University Press, 1913. pp. 56.

This bibliography includes 90 articles and books by Professor Bergson, including translations, 417 articles and books about him in 11 different languages. The one translated into most languages is his "Introduction to Metaphysics." This bibliography was compiled by the staff of the library of Columbia under the direction of Professor Dewey, who has a short introduction.

General paresis. By EMIL KRAEPELIN. (Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 14.) New York, Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., 1913. pp. 200.

This is an authorized English translation by Dr. J. W. Moore and is one of a series of Nervous and Mental Disease Monographs. We have in English now only the authorized "Introduction to clinical psychiatry," but in the field treated in this volume there have been very important additions to our knowledge of late, although we are far from the solution of the paresis problem. The topics are general symptomatology, clinical forms, postmortem finding, etiology, nature, diagnosis, treatment.

L'Umoreismo; note di estetica psicologica. Da GIUSEPPE FANCIULLI. Florence, "La Cultura Filosofica," 1913. pp. 128.

The writer first treats of the humoristical temperament, with something of its material and its psychological characteristics, then of the

artist, and finally of contemplation, including the intellectual and the motor factors.

The origin and nature of life. By BENJAMIN MOORE. New York, Henry Holt & Co., n. d. pp. 256.

The writer considers and compares physical and psychical evolution, genesis of electrons, atoms, the cosmic evolution of sense, chemical compounds of the earth, building materials for living matter, evolution of colloids, origin of life and how it came to earth, living organisms at work, waking and sleeping, fatigue and respiration. A very brief bibliography of one page is appended.

Wahrheit und Wirklichkeit. Untersuchungen zum realistischen Wahrheitsproblem. Von ALOYS MÜLLER. Bonn, A. Marcus und E. Webers Verlag, 1913. pp. 64.

The author contrasts the idea and the criterion of truth, its conformity and worth theory, and after giving his general results, discusses at some length the possibility of various systems of truth and the reality character of logical laws.

The metaphysics of historical knowledge. By DEWITT H. PARKER, University of California Publications in Philosophy, Vol. 2, No. 5. pp. 103-186. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1913.

After considering the general character of historical knowledge and the nature and possibility of representative knowledge of the past, the author discusses at some length the nature of time, temporal experience, the scope and properties of time, the metaphysical status of the past, the nature of historical truth, historical verification, historical truth and insistence.

Psychologische Untersuchungen, herausgegeben von THEODOR LIPPS. II. Band, 2. u. 3. Heft; Theodor Lipps: *Zur Einfühlung*. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1913. pp. 491.

This is the long promised and long expected work which will be read with the greatest eagerness by those interested in the subjects the author treats. These are first of all *Einfühlung*, first for newly-made objects, second for the determination of objects; then the activity of apprehension, relations, *Einfühlung* and *Urteil*, the ego and its objects, activity, *Einfühlung* and the impression, the empirical deception of optical measurements, *Einfühlung* into free sense appearance, and finally *Einfühlung* in general. The author has indulged to the full his prejudice against any kind of index or introduction, so that the reader has no guide or compass, and, in fact, no orientation save to read the whole book itself.

Grundzüge der Ethik, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der pädagogischen Probleme. Von ELSE WENTSCHER. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1913. pp. 116.

This little introduction treats first of the derivation of ethical norms, the origin of ethical ideas and the analysis of knowledge, the eudaemoniological process of the foundation of ethics, moral good according to Socrates and Plato, Kant's imperative, psychological analy-

sis of the will activities, problem of freedom, the actualization of ethical ideas in life, and the ethical foundations of pedagogy.

The elements of psychology. By DAVID R. MAJOR. Columbus, Ohio, R. G. Adams & Co., 1913. pp. 411.

This is designed as a first book for the beginner. Instead of being a champion of structural psychology or advocating a psychology in terms of behavior, the writer has chosen a third eclectic course with no special regard to the agreement of topics and matter. He has included a brief description of the structure and function of the nervous system, and leans chiefly on the very diverse authorities of James and Titchener. Such a book as this would have been a god-send to teachers years ago, but to-day, with such a large number of elementary textbooks built upon a plan varying in but really un-essential details from this, it is a little difficult to justify its existence; at least the observant reader cannot avoid thinking that the author might more profitably have spent the same time and energy in attempting to do some more special work.

A first course in philosophy. By JOHN E. RUSSELL. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1913. pp. 302.

This book has been awaited a long time, and will greatly interest all those concerned for the subjects of which it treats. The author has been an active and able teacher of philosophy for nearly a quarter of a century, and he has tried to set forth the results of his thinking in a lucid way in order to encourage students to philosophize for themselves, and has also maintained a commendable degree of impartiality between different schools. The bibliography, too, has been carefully chosen and is admirably fitted for its purpose, and is not too copious. Part first discusses reality, its meaning, nature, the one and the many, the soul and its relation to the body and cosmology; the second, epistemology, takes up the doctrine of knowledge and its meaning, Kant, Royce, pragmatic theory of knowledge, meaning of truth, reality and the object, and finally, objections to the pragmatic theory; the third part is devoted to conduct, the problems of morality and of religion.

Aus dem Seelenleben des Kindes; eine psychoanalytische Studie. Von H. VON HUG-HELLMUTH. Leipzig, Franz Deuticke, 1913. pp. 170 (Schriften zur Angewandten Seelenkunde, hrsg. v. Sigm. Freud. 15. Heft.).

This is an attempt to describe the psychic life of the young child in terms of the Freudian psychology, laying much stress upon the various traits that Freud conceives as polymorphic perversity. The writer has done her task well, but from a very narrow standpoint. Most of her knowledge seems to be derived from Scupin's "*Bubi's erste Kindheit*," which is a record by days and weeks of the development of a single infant. She has glanced here and there at Compayré and B. Goltz, but few others. While students of childhood will be grateful for her little epitome, it is very evident that there is a vast body of facts entirely outside her purview which bear upon the topic, a great many facts which should be treated from the psycho-analytic standpoint. It is to be hoped that we may have a new edition of the book which will attempt something of this work.

Philosophie des Möglichen. Von JOHANNES MARIA VERWEYEN. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1913. pp. 240.

The writer first considers the value of the possible in education to reality, then the fundamental questions that underlie it, its relations to the freedom of will, the difference between what is thinkable and what is conceivable, the *Verdinglichung* of possibility, the possible and the historic method, the possible in theology and finally in life.

A study in incidental memory. By GARRY C. MYERS.. (Archives of Psychology No. 26, February, 1913.) New York, Science Press, 1913. pp. 108.

The studies here deal with incidental memory for proportions and areas of well-known objects, incidental memory for words, letter square tests, the watch dial experiment, test of events with dates, rapid estimation of the number of letters in words, incidental memory for extent of motion.

Einführung in die Lehre vom Bau und Verrichtungen des Nervensystems. Von LUDWIG EDINGER. 2nd enl. and rev. ed. Leipzig, F. C. W. Vogel, 1912. pp. 234.

This second edition has been brought up to date and gives due recognition to the discoveries that have been made since the first edition of 1909. All in all, it is perhaps the best, the most compact, of all the compends upon this subject, with its 176 cuts.

The game of mind; a study in psychological disillusionment. By PERCY A. CAMPBELL. New York, Baker & Taylor Co., 1913. pp. 80.

The writer treats seeing, thinking, knowing, feeling, remembering, consciousness, as games in a way rather more unique than clever.

Jahrbücher der Philosophie. V. 1. Edited by MAX FRISCHEISEN-KÖHLER. Berlin, Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, 1913. pp. 384.

This work is to be a critical survey of present-day philosophy. The present volume contains eleven articles by different writers, the chief of which are the theory of knowledge and the border questions of logic, natural philosophy, the principle of relativity, the problem of time, the philosophy of organic life, the basal questions of psychology, a survey of experimental psychology in 1911 (by Messer), the philosophy of history, aesthetics.

Confession d'un incroyant; document psychologique recueilli et publié avec une introduction, par le Dr. EUGÈNE BERNARD LEROY. Paris, Émile Nourry, 1913. pp. 93.

This is an interesting and extremely frank statement covering the four periods of infancy, first communion, adolescence and maturity.

Economics as the basis of living ethics; a study in scientific social philosophy. By JOHN G. MURDOCH. Troy, N. Y., Allen Book and Printing Co., 1913. pp. 379.

The chief topics in this work are the economic interpretation of history, ethics and theories of property, ethics and productivity theories

of interest, Austrian-Yale theory of interest, interest as exploitation, economics in Kant's ethics, ethics and economic determinism.

Der Traum, psychologisch und kulturgeschichtlich betrachtet. Von RICHARD TRAUGOTT. Würzburg, Curt Kabitzsch, 1913. pp. 70.

The effect of conjugation in paramecium. By H. S. JENNINGS. And *Biparental inheritance and the question of sexuality in paramecium.* By H. S. JENNINGS and K. S. LASHLEY. Reprinted from the Journal of Experimental Zoology, Vol. 14, No. 3, April, 1913. pp. 279-446.

Memory, a contribution to experimental psychology. By HERMANN EBBINGHAUS. Translated by Henry A. Ruger and Clara E. Busenius. New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1913. pp. 123.

Bewegungslehre, Heft 14/18. VOLKMANN. Charlottenburg 4, Friedrich Huth's Verlag, n. d. pp. 95.

What is new thought? the living way. By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1913. pp. 248.

Le basi psicologiche della costituzione della società. Da GUALTIERO SARFATTI. (Estratto dall Rivista Italiana di Sociologia, Anno 16, Fasc. 5-6, Settembre-Dicembre, 1912.) Rome, Rivista Italiana di Sociologia, Via Venti Settembre, 8. pp. 13.

Discussion: The psychology of advertising. By H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. (Reprinted from the Psychological Bulletin, May, 1912, Vol. 9, No. 5.) pp. 3.

Muscle training in the treatment of infantile paralysis. By WILHELMINE G. WRIGHT. (Reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, October 24, 1912.) Boston, W. M. Leonard, 101 Tremont Street, 1913. pp. 29.

The advancement of psychological medicine. By FREDERIC LYMAN WELLS. (Reprinted from the Popular Science Monthly, January, 1913.) pp. 177-186.

A method of measuring the development of the intelligence of young children. By ALFRED BINET and TH. SIMON. Authorized translation with preface, etc., by Clara Harrison Town. Second ed. Chicago, Chicago Medical Book Co. (1913). pp. 107.

The dynamic foundation of knowledge. By ALEXANDER PHILIP. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1913. pp. 318.

The exceptional employee. By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1913. pp. 202.

Fortschritte der Psychologie und ihrer Anwendungen. Hrsg. von KARL MARBE. I. Band. 2. und 3. Hefte. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1913.

Mind as a middle term. By ROBERT MACDOUGALL. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, September, 1912.) pp. 19.

Judaica: Festschrift zu Herman Cohens siebzigstem Geburtstag. Berlin, Bruno Cassirer, 1912. pp. 721.

International Zeitschrift für ärztliche Psychoanalyse. Hrsg. von SIGM. FREUD. 1. Jahrgang, 1913. Heft 2. März. Leipzig, 1913. pp. 88.

Variations in the grades of high school pupils. By CLARENCE TRUMAN GRAY. Baltimore, Warwick & York, 1913. 120 pp.

The delayed reaction in animals and children. By WALTER S. HUNTER. Cambridge, Mass., Henry Holt & Co., 1913. 86 p. (Behavior Monographs, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1913.)

An introduction to the theory of mental and social measurements. By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. 2d ed. rev. and enl. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1913. pp. 277.

Dresden, 20. März, 1913.
Hohe Strasse 24, III.

Sehr geehrte Redaktion!

Das Januarheft Ihrer Zeitschrift enthält eine Rezension meines Werkes: "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," welche mich zu einer Erwiderung nötigt. Selbst seit Jahren mit der kritischen Besprechung wissenschaftlicher Werke vertraut, bin ich mir wohl bewusst, dass nicht jeder Tadel eines Buches zu einer öffentlichen Erwiderung berechtigt. Es giebt aber auch hier ein ungeschriebenes Gesetz der Gerechtigkeit und Billigkeit, bei dessen Verletzung dem Angegriffenen das Recht der Verteidigung zustehen muss und das Sie, wie ich hoffe, veranlassen wird dieses Schreiben in Ihrer Zeitschrift zu veröffentlichen. Mein Kritiker hat es sich sehr leicht gemacht. In wissenschaftlichen Kreisen ist es üblich, die Ablehnung eines ernsthaften und wertvollen Forschungswerkes nur so ernsthafter zu begründen, je schroffer sie ist. Mein Kritiker stellt sich ausserhalb dieser löblichen Sitte. Er betont statt dessen die Zugehörigkeit des Verfassers zu einer "technical school," offenbar in volliger Unkenntnis der Technischen Hochschulen Deutschlands, welche die ordentlichen Lehrstühle ihrer humanistischen Abteilungen, wie in meinem Fall, so in der Regel, mit Universitätsdozenten besetzen, und er spricht von des Verfassers Stellung zur experimentellen Psychologie, offenbar ohne die betreffenden Teile des Werkes auch nur oberflächlich gelesen zu haben. Um zu zeigen, wie andere Kritiker urteilen, führe ich den letzten Satz der ersten in einer deutschen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift erschienenen Rezension (Literarisches Zentralblatt 1913, Nr. 4) hieran: "Indess sind dies kleine Ausstellungen, die nicht darüber hinwegsehen lassen dürfen, dass hier ein ausgezeichnetes und für den Gelehrten wie den Lehrer in Zukunft einfach unentbehrliches standard work vorlegt."

Ich hoffe, dass es auch vorurteilsfreie amerikanische Leser geben wird, welche sich diese in der deutschen Wissenschaft bereits anerkannte vollständigste Gesamtdarstellung der Psychologie (kein "textbook" im amerikanischen Sinne) nicht werden entgehen lassen.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

PROFESSOR DR. PHIL. THEODOR ELSENHANS.